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ABSTRACT

The 49 resolutions proposing local, state, and national action that form the basis of this report are grouped in six library and information issue-areas: funding, cooperation, access, resources and service, public relations, and education. Other sections of the report describe both pre- and conference activity. Included are South Carolina Governor Richard W. Riley's address to the conference delegates, the keynote speech of New York State Senator Major R. Owens, short biographical sketches of the delegates chosen to represent South Carolina at the White House Conference for Library and Information Services, and a list of delegate attendees. (JD)

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SOUTH CAROLINA SPEAKS UP FOR LIBRARIES

REPORT

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

March 15-17, 1979
Columbia, South Carolina

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Introduction

South Carolinians take pride in a long history of library service. Even in colonial times our people recognized the value of books and learning. The first publicly supported library in the nation was established in Charles Town in 1698. The General Assembly established the principle of public support for libraries when it directed its agent to trade "Drest Skinns" valued at seventy pounds for books for the "Publick Library." Shortly afterward the concept of library outreach was introduced by the Reverend Dr. Thomas Bray, the Episcopal clergyman whose zeal led to the library's establishment.

"Standing libraries will signifie little in the country where persons must ride some miles to look into a Book; such journeys being too expensive of Time and Money, but Lending Libraries, which come home to 'em without charge, may tolerably well supply the Vacancies in their own Studies. . .," wrote Dr. Bray.So he filled the saddle bags of circuit riding clergymen with books to circulate among parishioners in remote areas. From this beginning there has grown a statewide program of library service.

But, in the words of GOVERNOR RICHARD RILEY, "Progress cannot be measured in terms of how far we have come; it must be measured in terms of how far we have yet to go." Therefore, librarians and citizens welcomed the opportunity to reexamine the library and information resources of South Carolina provided by preparations for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. GOVERNOR JAMES B. EDWARDS authorized the South Carolina Governor's Conference to be held under the direction of the S. C. State Library. Due to scheduling difficulties, the Conference was actually convened during the administration of GOVERNOR RICHARD W. RILEY.

On March 15-17, 1979, 375 South Carolinians gathered in Columbia for the South Carolina Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services. One hundred were professional delegates representing all types of libraries and library services, two hundred were citizen delegates broadly representative of the State's population; and the others were observers and guests.

The delegates constituted a microcosm of South Carolina. They came from forty-six counties and represented a broad spectrum of state and local interests. They included librarians, trustees, and library users; administrators teachers and students; legislators, county councilmen, and ordinary citizens; teen-agers and senior citizens; businessmen, laborers, and professionals. They spoke for many special interests -- minorities, the handicapped, youth, the disadvantaged, the institutionalized. Their concerns ranged from removal of architectural barriers to school library standards, from depository legislation to questions of funding. But they all shared one common goal -- to find ways to make libraries more effective in meeting the needs of all citizens.

For three days they listened and learned, discussed and debated, differed and agreed. In the end, they adopted forty-nine resolutions to be forwarded to local, state, and national officials. Nine delegates were elected to speak for South Carolina at the White House Conference. Of equal importance, lines of communication were opened, alliances formed, and strategies plotted for the continued improvement of library and information services throughout the State. Delegates and obervers left the Conference pledged to continue to "Speak up for Libraries."

Senator Arnold S. Goodstein
Conference Chairman

Governor Riley signs proclamation convening the South Carolina Governor's Conference

Pre-Conference Activity

Prior to the state conference, ten regional pre-conferences were held in the regional planning districts throughout the state. These conferences were planned by committees of librarians and lay people working together in order (1) to inform library users, public officials, and citizens about library resources and services; (2) to involve these groups in planning for library development; and (3) to prepare delegates for participation in the state conference.

South Carolinians demonstrated their interest in library programs through their participation both in the regional meetings and in other local activities such as library tours or open houses. Average attendance at the regional meetings varied from 75 to 100 people and an additional 1,000 persons attended local activities so that almost 2,000 people were involved in library activity this fall. They represented all segments of the community — students, business men and women, educators, civic organizations, the professions, housewives, and senior citizens. Librarians from all types of libraries — school, public, academic, TEC, special, and institutional — attended the meetings and participated in the programs.

Individual programs varied from region to region reflecting the particular interest and concerns of the different areas of the state. However, a general format consisting of a panel of librarians and lay people was used at all meetings to provide information on library resources and services. This was followed by topics which were of particular concern to those citizens.

The major concerns voiced at the regional meetings fell into the following categories:

1. Funding. The need for improved funding for public, school, and academic libraries for collection, staff, services, and facilities, the source of funds to be state and federal as well as local.
2. Access. The need for better access to library services which would include longer hours for both school and public libraries, access to academic libraries by the general public, and better physical access to library buildings by handicapped persons.
3. Public Relations. The need for improved public relations programs — many participants expressed satisfaction with the services provided by libraries, but felt that the general public was not aware of these services.
4. Cooperation. South Carolina libraries of all types must make a concerted effort to move ahead with interlibrary cooperation. Libraries must promote cooperation among themselves and any non-library organizations which have information and materials, that is, government agencies and public service organizations.

A variety of additional recommendations were forwarded to the state conference for discussion. These included additional district coordinators for public schools and participation by school librarians in policy making at the state level through the Department of Education, emphasis on programs aimed at improving reading skills for the functionally illiterate, the need for continuing education for library personnel and orientation of student library users, and the need for a national network.

These recommendations were formulated into resolutions by a committee chaired by MR. MITCHELL REAMES, Librarian, Francis Marion College. These formed the basis for discussion at the state conference. Following debate and amendments, forty-nine resolutions were adopted for presentation to the White House Conference to be held in Washington in November of 1979.

William Price Fox, author, addresses the Midlands Region Pre-Conference

An interpreter communicates with a deaf delegate in discussion session at the Appalachian Region Pre-Conference.

The State Conference

1. Challenge and Inspiration

The South Carolina Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services formally opened on Thursday evening, March 15, following an afternoon of orientation sessions. GOVERNOR RICHARD W. RILEY delivered the Challenge to the Conference. Citing the people's need for libraries and information, he charged the delegates to look at our resources in the light of present and future needs, to examine questions of access, technology, education, literacy, and cooperation. He issued a challenge to think not in terms of "library needs" but in terms of "citizen needs" and "to bring the broadest possible perspective to bear on the questions of how to provide accesss to resources which are adequate to meet the changing information needs of all residents."

SENATOR MAJOR R. OWENS of New York State followed with a rousing keynote address on The Vital Role of Libraries in Our Dynamic Society which moved the delegates to a standing ovation. He identified the basic messages which the White House Conference process must deliver to mainstream America. "We must arrive at the White House Conference with a consensus on objectives, approaches and principles. We must arrive also with detailed proposals and models for legislation. We must leave the White House with a timetable for the implementation of a national master plan. We must return to the states and continue the work of building unified and ongoing national, state and local public support mechanisms."

"The challenge before us is to move the agenda," concluded Senator Owens. "It is possible to lock in the major decision-makers at a level of commitment which will provide the resources to realize a new age of library and information services."

2. Information and Reaction

Delegates and observers were prepared for participation in the Governor's Conference by previous attendance at local and regional conferences. They had received fact sheets, position papers, and other background materials on state and national library resources. During the Thursday afternoon briefing, the eight points of the National Program were reviewed by means of a NCLIS slide-tape. On Friday morning two panels focused on library services, needs, and future directions in South Carolina.

MARTIN R. PAUTZ, President of the South Carolina Library Association, chaired the first panel on Issues and Needs. Speaking on Access, BARBARA J. WILLIAMS, Librarian of the South Carolina State College, dealt with the need for access by primary users, determination of library accessibility, utilization of other libraries within the community, and what libraries and citizens can do to give improved access to users. HELEN L. CALLISON, Librarian of Brooklyn-Cayce High School, dealt with the subject of Resources and Services by demonstrating how the needs of a hypothetical family are met - or not met - by South

Martin R. Pautz, South Carolina Library Association, chairs panel on Issues and Needs.

Barbara Williams, Librarian, South Carolina State College

Mrs. Helen L. Callison, Librarian Brooklyn-Cayce High School

Carolina libraries. DR. F. WILLIAM SUMMERS, Dean of the College of Librarianship, University of South Carolina, spoke on Funding, examining the financial support currently given to libraries and making recommendations for meeting the funding needs of all types of libraries.

A second panel on New Dimensions for Library Service was chaired by DR. DANIEL BARRON of the USC College of Librarianship. Bro-Dart's media presentation "The Future Is Now - The Promise of Library Technology" provided a background for an examination of South Carolina's utilization of newer technological developments. JOHN H. LANDRUM, Director of Reader Services, South Carolina State Library, spoke on Networking and Cooperation in South Carolina, examining existing examples of interlibrary networks, resource sharing, and cooperative data base use. Looking to The Future of Library Cooperation in South Carolina, SHIRLEY M. TARLTON, Librarian of Winthrop College, analyzed the impact of technological developments, consolidation of networks, and multitype library cooperation on the state's libraries in the 1980's.

WALTER W. CURLEY, Gaylord president and WHCLIS Advisory Committee member, concluded the information presentations on Saturday morning. Addressing The National Program, he reviewed the role of the National Commission and the purposes of the White House Conference and visualized a comprehensive national service policy for libraries as the end product of the White House Conference process.

Following each presentation, participants responded by question and rebuttal, frequently challenging panelists to justify statements or provide factual evidence for their predictions. On Friday afternoon discussion groups, limited to ten persons each, gathered to react to all that had gone before and to formulate recommendations. In preparation for this activity, a Resolutions Committee had stated the questions and issues raised in the pre-conferences in the form of thirty-four resolutions for consideration at the Conference. Each discussion group considered one assigned resolution and as many others as time permitted, having the choice of approving, revising, substituting, or adding resolutions. Discussion was lively and many groups lingered long after the scheduled time.

3. Intermission

A reception hosted by the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina State Library on Friday evening provided a welcome break from deliberations. Conferees enjoyed a buffet supper and tours of the South Carolina State Library while making new aquaintances and cementing alliances. White House Conference nominees did some subtle campaigning.

4. Debate and Action

The climax of the Conference came on Saturday, when participants reconvened to consider forty-five resolutions coming from the discussion groups. Under the aggressive chairmanship of SENATOR ARNOLD S. GOODSTEIN, twenty-one resolutions were adopted by unanimous consent. For the remainder, debate was spirited, interspersed with

Dr. F. William Summers, Dean College of Librarianship University of South Carolina

Dr. Daniel Barron, USC College of Librarianship chairs panel on New Dimensions for Library Service.

moments of both humor and controversy. Guided by Parliamentarian MARY ANN WHEAT, delegates eventually adopted forty-nine resolutions to be forwarded to local, state, and national groups. Funding, cooperation, access, resources and services, public relations, and education were the areas of concern.

At the close of the Conference, SENATOR GOODSTEIN, Conference Chairman, talked informally about "What Do We Do Now?" Speaking as a library user, a delegate, a legislator, and a politician, he warned the conferees that the future of libraries lies in political clout. Acknowledging that the deficiencies of service in South Carolina public libraries can be attributed largely to limited financial support, he stated, "In eight years in the General Assembly, I have watched the competing interest for state dollars which go - very frankly - not necessarily to the best causes but to the best organized and mobilized interest... It is incumbent upon you to act to see that you get your fair share of the public dollar."

"The hard reality is that the resolutions you passed this morning are pervasive, complete, and expensive - very expensive... You are going to have to take a position for those issues, you are going to have to give a little bit, you are going to have to talk to the politicians... The one thing that most politicians look for is some sort of broad base of support. Politicians expect professionals to support the program. I expect librarians to be for more money spent in libraries. But what the professionals need are the farmers, the factory workers, the businessmen, the housewives, to show an interest in their program...

Politicians, from the least intelligent to the brightest, all understand math-numbers. He who gets the largest number of votes gets to come back and he who doesn't, doesn't. They don't need libraries to tell them that..."

"My heritage is from a people called the People of the Book. But if the People of the Book hadn't learned how to be a people of the sword, there wouldn't be any people to read the Book they preserved. For those of you who are people of the books, either by profession or by inclination, I suggest to you that there will be no books to read unless you become practical and hard-selling advocates... There's a lot of brainpower in this room and a lot of ability. If the Conference has one goal, it should be that all of us, different colors, different sexes, different occupations, come together to be a people of the sword about books, to become an advocate before your county council, your state legislature, and your Congress. Let's keep books where they ought to be, a symbol of a civilized and dynamic people."

John L. Landrum Director of Reader Services, South Carolina State Library

Shirley M. Turton, Librarian, Winthrop College

Walter W. Curley WHCLIS Advisory Committee

Challenge to the Conference

The Honorable Richard W. Riley
Governor of South Carolina

During these next two days the delegates to this conference have a unique opportunity to examine the library and information resources of South Carolina, to discuss the needs and objectives, and to consider ways in which local, state, and national resources may be mobilized to meet the needs of our citizens. South Carolinians can take pride in many things concerning our libraries, but we can't afford to be complacent; we can't afford to rest upon the laurels of past achievements. Rather we must recognize the potential for future service made possible because of progress which has already been made. But that progress cannot be measured in terms of how far we have come; it must be measured in terms of how far we have yet to go.

Today more than ever our people need excellence in their libraries. In today's complex society, with the information explosion and the technological advances which we have heard so much about, every individual requires reliable information to cope with the educational, vocational, and social demands of daily life. The need for information is not limited by geography, occupation, social status, age or any other classification of people. Not only the individual needs libraries and information; they are essential likewise to government and education at all levels and to business and industry.

I hope we need not wait for a crisis situation before we begin thinking about how well the needs for reliable information are being served by libraries and what steps ought to be taken to remedy existing deficiencies. In this state we have 39 public library systems with branches and bookmobiles reaching into every community. We have 43 college and university libraries, 18 Learning Resource Centers in our Technical Education Centers, more than 1200 library media centers in public and private schools, 28 libraries in state supported institutions, and uncounted special libraries in business, industrial, legal, medical, scientific and other specialized fields. The accumulated knowledge and records within these libraries constitute a major state resource — one which is capable of far more effective utilization than is now being realized.

Therefore, I want to challenge you — the delegates to this conference — to look at these resources in the light of present and future needs. Are they adequate? Does everyone have access to them? (And that's so important!) Do libraries of different types act together and plan together in the public interest? Are available new technologies being applied to the storage and transfer of information? Is State government doing what it should to ensure the citizen's right to information? And what should the Federal government be doing?

You all know of my concern for raising the educational level of our state's citizens, and I challenge you to determine if our libraries are adequately fulfilling their educational function. Every

Governor Richard W. Riley challenges the Conference

academic institution from kindergarten to universities should have library resources and services adequate to support the curriculum and to introduce our youth to the world of books and learning.

I challenge each of you further to examine the library's role in the battle against illiteracy. With one of the highest rates of illiteracy in the nation, South Carolina must mobilize every public and private agency in this campaign. Are libraries doing all they can to aid in teaching illiteracy? What are they doing to meet the informational needs of the functionally illiterate?

Especially I challenge you to look long and hard at the question of access. The greatest library collection in the state is of no help to the person in the state who needs the information unless there is a way for him or her to get it.

I challenge you to think about ways to share resources and to cooperate in providing services. South Carolina is not a wealthy state. We are finding that public funds can't be stretched to accomplish all the objectives we have set for ourselves. So cooperation and sharing, through networks or systems or other means, must be a factor in any plan for strengthening information service.

Finally, in all your deliberations, I challenge you to think not in terms of "library needs" but in terms of "citizen needs." Larger buildings, more books, better personnel are justified only if they make possible the programs and services that the public needs. You who are voting delegates were carefully chosen to represent all of the people of the state. I urge you to keep this in mind during these two days of discussion and to bring the broadest possible perspective to bear on the question of how to provide access to resources which are adequate to meet the changing information needs of all residents.

The decisions you make will have far-reaching effects on the future of library and information services in South Carolina and also, through your recommendations to the White House Conference, throughout the nation. I challenge you to carry out your mission with serious and thoughtful deliberation.

The Vital Role of Libraries in Our Dynamic Society

Major R. Owens
State Senator, 17th Senatorial District
Brooklyn, New York

More than two thirds of the state pre-White House Conferences have been held. We are almost through that part of the national process and we are approaching the eve of the final White House Conference. All eyes are now beginning to turn toward the platforms and stages in Washington.

Tonight and this weekend some special trumpet needs to sound from South Carolina. Before the final resolutions are debated in Washington something must be done to increase the momentum and visibility of our national library effort. From state to state our conferences have been uneven in the impact they have achieved. Some have successfully aroused state citizens and dramatically awakened them to the realization of the great potential of our libraries and information services. But no state individually and no group of states collectively has thus far been able to penetrate the mainstream of national concern. As of this moment no national media agency has focused any significant attention on the coming White House Conference on libraries. The hour is late and perhaps a manifesto with national dimensions is long overdue. Let South Carolina speak up for all of the nation's libraries. The needs of South Carolina are the same as the needs of the nation. And conversely, when the national library needs are met, services in South Carolina will be greatly improved.

I agree with California's Governor Jerry Brown when he says that sometimes small is better. When it comes to offering leadership in the area of library and information services the small state of South Carolina is on an equal footing with the crowded industrial states. As you apply your imaginations to develop the best possible service for your citizens you may find yourselves blazing new paths and trails that larger states with their smothering bureaucracies have not yet dreamed exist.

For a modern society to survive and maintain itself properly it must have good formal education systems and it must have adequate library and information services to support continuing education and general information dissemination. Information is a lubricant which increases the effectiveness and efficiency of complex modern functions and activities. In our post-industrial society library and information services are vital necessities. As important as our nation's military readiness is our intellectual and informational readiness. This information, readiness must reach across and down into all categories and levels of our society. The information available to help improve the competence of the mechanic who checks a jetplane before it takes off is as important as the information available to help the decision-making of the public and private officials who ride on that jet aircraft.

The resourcefulness and readiness of an educated and informed populace is a nation's most valuable asset. For South Carolina or any other state, social and

Senator Major R. Owens of New York, keynote speaker, addresses delegates and observers.

economic progress will also be greatly enhanced by an educated and informed populace. Not just our public schools, universities and colleges, but our library systems are also a part of the intellectual and information readiness our society needs. We must assign top priority to the support and further development of our library and information services. This is one of the primary and basic messages which we must make certain reaches the ears of mainstream America.

Millions of dollars have been invested in the total White House Conference effort. When the matching funds are added to the initial federal appropriation, more than six million dollars will be spent on this nation-wide effort. With proposition thirteen fever sweeping the country I am certain that none of us want to be guilty of squandering a single dollar of these funds. Every state conference and the final White House Conference must be productive. We cannot afford ceremonies which have magnificent style but no substance. When the last workshop is completed and the last resolution is passed we must feel confident that our taxpayers have received the full measure for their money.

The crucial question at the end of this local process is: Have we had an impact on our public? Is the general sense of library awareness greater than it was before? To evaluate our impact we might ask ourselves the following questions:

1. Were the deliberations, final resolutions and results of the conference widely reported in the press, radio, and television? Were there any editorials generated by the event?
2. Did the Governor of the state announce any new and specific commitments to libraries or related programs?
3. Were any new commitments to library related programs announced by any other public officials?
4. How many non-library related professional organizations did the conference effort recruit to support the objectives of the state commission? Did any organizations release formal statements of support?
5. What is the number of prominent individuals and opinion-makers who released public statements of support or in any way commented on the conference proceedings or results?
6. Were significant numbers of library Boards of Trustees, Friends of the Library, Advocacy Groups and other citizen participation groups inspired, stimulated or in some way activated by the conference?
7. Within the library profession were the rank and file members inspired, stimulated and activated?

Among librarians was there a significant increase in understanding of long term planning and the political decision-making process?

8. Were the conference delegates organized into a continuing broad based citizen lobby with the same ratio of two thirds laymen and one third professionals? Was a definite plan (with schedules and deadlines) for the continuing involvement of all delegates set forth?
9. Was a concrete public education campaign (with staff and budget) launched to broaden public understanding of the present plight of state and local libraries as well as the goals and objectives of the

The PALS (Professional Association of Library Students, UBC College of Librarianship) offer information and assistance to delegates.

White House Conference?

10. Was a set of activities projected which would keep library concerns in the spotlight and escalate visibility to a point of climax to be reached before the 1979 White House Conference?

If at the end of this conference we can affirmatively answer all of these questions then we are on our way. We are moving library concerns toward center stage. We have begun to use this opportunity as a chance to display our profession's purpose and designs under the focus of a bright public spotlight. We have started the process of seizing, for a vital moment, the microphones which reach the ears of mainstream America.

The first message we must deliver to mainstream America is a message which provides a clear exposure of the present state of libraries in our states and our nation. If it does nothing more the White House Conference process must alert opinion makers to the fact that government fiscal support for libraries is dangerously low in our country.

At the national level consider for a moment the fact that for the twenty year period from 1957 to 1977 the total cumulative appropriation of the Library Services and Construction Act was only 789 million dollars. The act started in 1957 with two million dollars, reached a peak of 84 million dollars annually then sharply declined in 1974 to 49 million dollars. The present appropriation is about 60 million dollars. But the point here is that for the twenty year life of the program the federal government has spent only 789 million dollars. This amount may seem large as an abstract figure but it is less than the cost of two conventional aircraft carriers at 545 million dollars each. For the entire history of LSCA, all of the eligible libraries of this nation have received federal aid which is less than the cost of two aircraft carriers.

Across the states this lack of a federal stimulus has had a devastating impact. Although libraries serve all age groups as a lifetime educational institution, no state has assigned the priority to libraries which reflects an understanding of the vital role of libraries in our modern society.

OTHER IMMEDIATE MESSAGES WE MUST COMMUNICATE

To make the general public understand clearly what this great White House Conference effort is all about there are several other basic messages which we must frame in simple terms and communicate immediately.

MESSAGE 1 - That we look at our public libraries as life-time educational institutions and understand that every dollar expended serves a multitude of purposes. In raw numbers each dollar serves more people. Each dollar also serves a greater cross-section of education levels, of age groups, of income levels, of racial and religious groups, of special interest groups, etc. Still more important is the fact that for most citizens state assistance with their education ends after twelve years when they graduate from high school. Only a small percentage go on to state supported colleges and professional schools. But for most citizens who live to be 65 there will

Dr. Carlanna Hendrick, Chairman of the S. C. State Library Board of Trustees, expresses appreciation to individuals who helped make the Conference possible.

Governor Riley chats with delegates

be no state assistance with their education and information needs for 53 of their 65 years except through the public libraries. The budget makers should increase library budgets because this is one certain area where all citizens are getting the greatest value for their public dollar.

MESSAGE 2 - That we must reexamine the role of school libraries and media centers. The present trend of reducing or eliminating school libraries must be totally reversed. Whether it is elementary, intermediate, or high school, the core of any educational institution must be it's library. In most states public education is the largest expenditure in the budget. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should take a hard look at the way in which our education dollars are being spent. The challenge is the same everywhere. We still are not able to provide a basic education for the slow learners. And we still do not seem to be able to cope with the large and growing number of gifted students who are becoming dropouts because they find the conventional classroom approach boring. Children who watched space launchings and learned to count down before they could count up need very imaginative devices to hold and stimulate their interest. We face student bodies with expanded expectations. They want exciting resources. They want to do independent study. The school library and media center is the place where both teachers and students are able to keep pace with our exciting world at the lowest possible cost.

MESSAGE 3 - Instead of cutting or postponing support for greater intertype library cooperation, we should increase the investment in this area. Small investments in such efforts will result in great savings for all of the participating units or systems. Beyond the savings there is the increased value to be gained for the public through the provision of services that otherwise would not be possible. For example: We taxpayers are already paying dearly to support first rate accredited medical schools and law schools, and these institutions have the most modern and well equipped libraries that are linked to national networks. Closer cooperation and linkages with such libraries by our local public libraries would provide immediate service benefits at very little cost. All publicly supported libraries belong to the people. More intertype library cooperation means a greater opportunity for the people to get their money's worth.

MESSAGE 4 - Internal management information systems within public agencies should be linked with public library service and information systems. An individual seeking the best possible placement for a relative in need of psychiatric care should be able to review the same basic information about each state supported institution that is available to state officials. And the same should be true of health or parks or insurance. At no extra cost information that is already processed and available may be used in many different ways.

MESSAGE 5 - That a greater investment by the state in information for business, industry and employment will pay great and continuing dividends.

Frank Hite, State Library cataloger, demonstrates the SOLINET system.

MESSAGE 6 - That library service expenditures be viewed as part of an overall system of preventive care for the state's citizens. Libraries are part of an array of services which help to prevent family disintegration, mental breakdowns, juvenile delinquency, unemployment and many other ills which the state must pay large sums of money to treat. We could go on with more proposals which in the end will give the taxpayers what they want: More services and benefits for less dollars. But the message by now is clear. What we are saying is that libraries are vital and therefore they must be assigned priority when the budget decisions are made.

Librarians must propose new policies and public officials must listen. Librarians must speak clearly, loudly and continuously. In the past our great crime of omission is that we have allowed a vacuum to develop and expand within our complex society. The things we have not done, the failures of libarians, have fostered a great social undernourishment. As time has woven an increasingly complex social fabric, certain threads and strands have been left out because librarians did not step forward to weave in that portion and those materials that only the library profession could know were needed and only librarians know how to include.

Most devastating of our failures is the failure to achieve a minimum mastery of the art of influencing the political and public policy-making process. In seeking to correct the deficiencies of the past and to move us forward to lay the framework for library service in the twenty-first century, the White House conference objectives are, of necessity, ambitious. However, in a period of great preoccupation with balanced budgets and reductions in government spending, these objectives cannot be accomplished without enthusiastic public support. To gain such public support at the local, state and national level, librarians must achieve minimum competence in the art of influencing and pressuring for favorable public policies.

Robert Donati, Lockheed representative, explains computerized information retrieval to delegates.

A delegate questions Senator Owens

ACHIEVING INTERNAL UNITY ON THE BURNING ISSUES.

Mastery of the political process is the item which the scenario of preparations and mobilization for the White House conference addresses itself to most directly. The political process must begin with a drive for internal unity. Before we can approach our mainstream constituency with a simple, coherent agenda for action, among ourselves we must grapple with the burning issues.

1. Among ourselves we must reaffirm the fact that libraries have a vital role in our society and therefore we should not hesitate to demand that free library service for every citizen be mandated. If a state constitutional change is necessary then let us call for a constitutional amendment.

2. We must call for expenditures for libraries on a level and scale great enough to meet modern library costs. Although libraries are a national resource, they are presently neglected and disadvantaged institutions. We need a funding formula which calls for the federal government to pay for at least one third of the cost of public library service.

3. We must resolve the conflict between traditional services and new functions. Our priorities must be rearranged in accordance with the needs of our public. Old dogmas must never be allowed to block relevant service.

4. We must define "access" to information in global terms with time considerations as important as geographic location of materials.

5. We must establish a closer and more productive partnership with the private sector.

6. Library planning must become an integral part of the overall social, political and economic planning process.

7. To accomplish all of these goals we must seek out the optimum administrative structures. What public, school, college and special libraries can never accomplish separately may quickly become possible through a unified approach. At the apex of the administrative effort there should be a strong state library agency. We must be brave enough to push for the arrangement which is most likely to realize the important goals we have set.

MOBILIZING PUBLIC SUPPORT

From the internal debate and review of these burning issues we must emerge with a legislative action package. While we have the opportunity to command the attention of the people, let us ask, request, demand that every basic need be satisfied. It may take five or ten years to get adequate and complete response from the legislature but this must not dismay us. Our task, our obligation is to place all of the legitimate demands on the table.

As I have stated before, to obtain passage of such a vital legislative package, broad and enthusiastic public support will be needed. To arouse such public support, we must develop simple models, examples, and prototypes of the kind of library services the average citizen can look forward to if all the necessary legislation is enacted. What difference will it make? After libraries begin to receive the authority and funding that we insist they must have, what benefits can the taxpayers expect? These are the questions which must be answered with simplicity and imagination.

For the world of work and worker productivity we must offer models which clearly demonstrate how information does make a difference. Information concerning alternative careers and alternatives for industrial development which create local jobs greatly needed in areas where the economy has slowed down or is declining. Information which explains the latest methods and techniques in the various occupations and professions is needed more and more by larger segments of the population.

Libraries can have an impact on the world of work and worker productivity. We can also have an impact on the quality of life for the average citizen. In addition to continuing the tradition of providing cultural, adult education and other leisure time programs, libraries may also provide information which nurtures improved mental health and emotional stability. Each individual moves about in a personal environment polluted with dozens of small problems. Information which allows us to eliminate or just cope with some of these problems is constantly needed. Imagine what the world would be like if you had to get up each morning and make your own calculations and predictions about the weather. How much more would this daily chore add to your frustrations and mental fatigue? We are fortunate to have an abundant supply of facts about the temperature, the humidity, the wind-chill factor, the sunburn index, the pollen count, etc. When the public consents to a new and more adequate investment in our libraries are we going to be able to offer them such concise capsules of information about other daily ongoing problems such as retail credit, consumer purchasing, guidance for difficult teen-agers, college scholarships and financing, crime prevention, crime protection, ways to reduce energy costs, etc? In addition to our book lists and bibliographies, can we begin to anticipate a large proportion of the most universal questions and thus be able to offer short answers, indexes, easy to read charts and other simple aids which require very little time to comprehend. We live in an age of instant food, instant religious experiences and instant love. It is naive to assume that we can serve the masses without devoting some portion of our time to the development of instant information.

Libraries can have a profound impact on the quality of life as well as the world of work. Finally,

libraries can have an impact on decision-making in public affairs. Every man, woman and child is directly effected by what our various levels of government officials decide to do. As this fact is understood by an increasing number of citizens, the demand for information concerning public affairs increases. Citizens want to know what's going on: In Washington? At the state capitol? At City Hall? In what ways can we show our public how, in the future, we are going to satisfy this need to know what is happening behind the closed doors? What models of new service in this area can we display? To help citizens monitor corruption and incompetence in government can we provide up to date summaries of all the investigations and hearings: Can we provide simple ways to answer the most often repeated question: Where does the taxpayer's money go? Before the officials vote on the annual budgets can libraries conduct or assist in developing budget information marathons where an attempt is made to lay out all the facts available about expenditures and revenues. Such information marathons should utilize every means of communication, however, only libraries are in position to supply the information base. What is done in the area of government budgets may also be done for national and state priorities such as energy conservation, job training and in 1979 the national priority of libraries and information services.

Maximum exposure of our simple models and prototypes should be the next item on our checklist. Help should be sought from the advertising, public relations and broadcasting industry. Each state should sponsor a traveling multi-media exhibit of what library service in the state should and could be like by the year 2000. The exhibits would show how the national network interlocks with the state network and how all networks and supportive services combine to produce a more rapid and satisfying response to the information needs of the average citizen.

THE STATE CONFERENCE AS THE FIRST STEP

And, the final item involves the development of alliances, a reaching out politically to convince others to join us. We must reach out to private industry. We must reach out to local opinion-makers. We must reach out to public interest advocate groups, to good government groups, to religious groups. We must reach out and understand that we need the prestige, influence and political clout of every group that understands the need for library services.

The ten point checklist we reviewed at the beginning focuses on these basic steps. From one state to another the steps will be quite similar. On the national level a set of parallel activities must take place. We must arrive at the White House Conference with a consensus on objectives, approaches and principles. We must arrive also with detailed proposals and models for legislation. We must leave the White House with a timetable for the implementation of a national master plan. We must return to the states and continue the work of building unified and ongoing national, state, and local support mechanisms. In conclusion let us consider that one of the interpretations of the Biblical phrase "life everlasting" assumes that it means that mankind and the planet earth shall endure forever. To endure we must have knowledge and information. To survive we must maintain democracy and the open society. We must remain dedicated to the concept of the "Library as a People's University" and to the principle of infinite elitism: All men are potential candidates for the circle of the knowledgeable elite if they have access to information.

The challenge before us is to move the agenda. We are a practical profession highly praised for our ability to order details, to be thorough, to keep our feet on the ground. We are practical and our roots are firmly in place. But librarians must have wings as well as roots. While we maintain a clear and steady gaze on things as they are, we must dream dreams about things as they should be. Imaginations must be allowed to soar. The trees with the deepest roots have earned the right to reach for the sky.

The White House Conference cannot solve every problem and overcome all past failures but it is possible to set in motion a momentum that will sweep us to new levels. It is possible to create the public consciousness which is vital. It is possible to lock in the major decision-makers at a level of commitment which will provide the resources to realize a new age of library and information services.

The challenge is to move this vital agenda. Let us declare a state of emergency. During this period let us place the library world on a war footing and demand of ourselves a super-human effort. The challenge is to move the agenda. In speaking up for libraries I am certain that the delegates at this conference will speak loudly and show that South Carolina is ready to meet this challenge.

Resolutions Adopted by the Conference

FUNDING

1. For local, State, and Federal governments

Most libraries in South Carolina are inadequate in one or more of the following respects: collection, staff, services, and facilities. Additional local, State, and Federal funds must be provided if libraries are to reach the level of service users demand and deserve. Funding should be sufficient to bring all libraries up to national professional standards and to offset the cost of inflation.

2. For the State Library and General Assembly

State Aid to public libraries should be increased to one dollar per capita immediately. The local libraries should be allocated the responsibility for utilizing State Aid funds to meet their individual needs within the framework of less restrictive guidelines.

3. For the State Library

At the present time public libraries have little input into the formulation of the State Aid section of the South Carolina State Library budget. We recommend that this situation be addressed by the State Library Board for corrective action in time for inclusion in the annual budget. The action taken by the Board should be publicized in the State Library's annual report.

4. For the State and Federal Governments

State and Federal library funds should be flexible to enable librarians to channel expenditures to the greatest or most urgent need (acquisition of materials, personnel, etc.).

and

Because completely undesignated funds have great potential for abuse, we recommend that professional librarians have more input into decisions for spending State and Federal funds. This recommendation reflects the increased professionalism of our libraries at all levels.

5. For the Federal Government

The South Carolina Governor's Conference supports continuing and increased library funding through such Federal programs as the Library Services and Construction Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, and the National Historical Publication and Records Act. We also recommend that all members of the Conference make their State and national representatives aware of our desire by personal and written contacts.

6. For the Federal Government

Federal funding for public and academic library construction should be renewed. Funds should be made available for elimination of barriers to the handicapped in present buildings as well as for construction of new buildings.

Mitchell Reames, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presents items for debate.

7. For the General Assembly

State funding through bonds should also be made available for library buildings.

8. For the State Department of Education

The Defined Minimum Program of the State Department of Education should be amended to include adequate funding of school library media centers by designating a specific sum for print and nonprint materials instead of including library materials in the amount for instructional materials.

9. For the State Department of Education

The State Board of Education and its Advisory Committee are asked to support the revision of the Defined Minimum Program to include the directed per pupil expenditure of one percent of the current Base Student Cost for print and nonprint materials, including library supplies but excluding equipment and any instructional materials.

10. For the General Assembly and the State Department of Education

The South Carolina Governor's Conference calls upon the General Assembly to fund and the State Department of Education to implement the creation of a new Department of Library Media Services. The Governor's Conference recommends that the Department be established under the Division of Instruction and consist of a Director and a minimumof six consultants, at least one of whom shall be an expert in audio-visual services. The Library Media Services Director shall report directly to the Director of the Division of Instruction and be included in curriculum planning and development. The consultants shall hold high credentials in their field and be allocated adequate travel funds to provide service to the state.

11. For the General Assembly and the State Department of Education

To continue the battle against illiteracy the South Carolina Governor's Conference calls upon the General Assembly to continue to fund and sustain through the State Department of Education experimental and innovative programs geared toward remedial reading and non-readers of all ages.

12. For the Federal Government

The Federal Government should support, through grants and contracts, research and development in school library media centers. This funding should include project-oriented training for media specialists, media aides, and volunteers.

Discussion groups refine recommendations for Conference action.

13. For State Institutions and the General Assembly

Institutional libraries play a major role in the therapy and rehabilitation of patients and residents. Institutions should make the library a line item in their budget rather than include it as part of "education" or some other department. A justified budget request should be made by the person responsible for spending the funds allocated. State funds should be the primary source of funding for institutional libraries with Federal funds as a supplement.

14. For local governments

Alternatives to taxation on the local level should be explored to determine if other options are feasible as a source of funding for libraries. Cooperative ventures where funds may be pooled should be encouraged. Local and State professional and lay groups should make a study of the feasibility of the development of endowment funds as one source of public library support.

COOPERATION

15. For the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and all libraries.

Libraries can no longer be completely self-sufficient. Although some libraries serve only a narrow constituency, South Carolina libraries of all types must make a concerted effort to move ahead with interlibrary cooperation. The libraries must also promote cooperation among themselves and any nonlibrary agencies to which it may be necessary to refer library users. To facilitate this cooperation, the regional and national accrediting agencies must evaluate cooperative efforts in combining the resources of an area.

15. For the General Assembly, the State Department of Education, and the Association of Public Library Administrators

Although they have differing primary responsibilities, it is especially important that school and public libraries should work together to develop cooperative programs involving staff and resources so that services will be coordinated in the best possible way for all users. The State of South Carolina should provide additional funding to enable the libraries to plan and begin to carry out cooperative ventures.

17. For the State Department of Education and Association of Public Library Administrators

Schools and public libraries should diligently investigate the possible joint development and utilization of facilities, particularly new library and school locations, so as to show more responsible and efficient use of all funds.

Estellene Walker, State Librarian, clarifies a legislative proposal.

18. For the State Library and General Assembly

The South Carolina State Library should be designated as the agency responsible for developing and carrying out a statewide plan for cooperation which will involve all types of libraries. The State Library's plan should be formulated with the advice of a council representing the various types of libraries and regions and should be compatible with plans for the proposed national network. This plan should take into account that it is imperative to maintain local autonomy for libraries. The State should provide funds necessary to encourage the planning and support the implementation of this program.

19. For the State Library

Libraries nationwide are beginning to make significant use of computers and other new technologies, but South Carolina libraries, because of their small size and limited funds, have been able to do little in this area. The State Library with the assistance of an interlibrary committee should begin to study and recommend the direction South Carolina should take toward technology. The committee should develop guidelines for an orderly systems implementation. Two areas which should be included in the South Carolina study are: (1) whether it would be economically feasible for the smaller libraries to benefit from technology through some kind of regional or State cooperation and (2) how to insure that the automation systems selected by individual libraries are compatible with each other.

20. For the Federal government

The South Carolina Governor's Conference endorses a concept of a national information network which would make information accessible to all citizens. The Conference recommends a feasibility study to determine the cost of such a network and possible methods of financing.

ACCESS

21. For the Commission on Higher Education, State Department of Education, and General Assembly

Academic and school libraries should have service schedules which are convenient for their clientele. School library media centers should be flexible enough to permit accessibility to students during the school day and, if use warrants, during the after school and evening hours. Sufficient funds should be allocated so that school library media centers can be open during the summer and any other extended hours.

22. For the Association of Public Library Administrators

Public libraries should be open hours which are convenient for all people, including the working public, and which are based on user-needs surveys of the individual communities. The library staff should be expected to work the hours which will best meet the community's needs.

23. For the Commission on Higher Education, State Institutions, and Academic and Special Libraries

Tax-supported academic, institutional, and special libraries should be available to the general public, at least on an in-house basis, provided that such service does not compromise each library's responsibilities toward its primary clientele. If this policy results in a drastic increase in use of a library by the general public, additional personnel and funding for personnel would be imperative.

24. For the South Carolina Library Association, Commission on Higher Education, USC College of Librarianship, and Federal Government

All libraries need to place a high priority on eradicating barriers to users who have sensory, physical, or mental handicaps. Additional Federal funding should be provided to eliminate architectural barriers, which include furnishings and equipment and their arrangement. Library school and staff in-service training should be given to eliminate attitudinal barriers.

25. For the State Department of Education and School Library Media Centers

The circulation policy of school libraries should be as liberal as possible and should be reviewed periodically to ensure that the student is getting the best return for the investment in materials and equipment. The school library circulation policy should be evaluated in terms of the philosophy of the school.

26. For the General Assembly and Federal Government

Accessibility relates directly to the Freedom to Read. The South Carolina Governor's Conference strongly endorses the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights and Freedom to Read statement. Censorship should be resisted from any source and at any level. Problems should be dealt with openly and directly. State and Federal legislative bodies must insure that this basic tenet of American freedom is never endangered nor usurped.

RESOURCES AND SERVICES

27. For the State Department of Education and Association of Public Library Administrators

Many South Carolinians do not read well enough to use "traditional" library materials. For these citizens school and public libraries must provide other materials with high interest and low vocabulary.

Participants ponder questions of funding.

28. For the State Department of Education and School Library Media Centers

A systematic program of media instruction and activities should be carried on in school library media centers from preschool through continuing education to develop the "library habit" and to encourage use of all kinds of libraries for lifelong learning. This program should be the result of joint planning between librarians and teachers at all grade levels.

29. For the State Department of Education and Association of Public Library Administrators

Libraries should investigate the use of volunteers, particularly older adults. An organized library volunteer program may provide one solution to the need for additional manpower to improve and expand services. Volunteers should be used only to supplement current and planned library manpower and not be used as an excuse for reducing a library's present number of employees or for substituting lay people for trained staff.

30. For the Commission on Higher Education, State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, and State Department of Education

Schools and colleges of all types have the primary responsibility for providing materials to back up their own curricula. The State Board of Education, schools, and colleges should not institute new courses without allocating funds to their library to purchase materials to support those courses.

31. For the Association of Public Library Administrators

Public libraries must continue to serve their traditional constituencies but also need to offer wider services, including outreach service, to special groups such as children, the handicapped and homebound, the elderly, and the undereducated.

32. For the Association of Public Library Administrators

The South Carolina Governor's Conference recommends that public libraries: (1) take an active role in initiating and reinforcing the efforts of schools and other agencies to reduce illiteracy; (2) plan and implement cultural programs in the library which appeal to all segments of the community; and (3) provide current pertinent information about the services offered by the various city, county, State, and Federal agencies in their area.

33. For the Association of Public Library Administrators

Voter registration should be made available to local citizens at the public library, provided that

A delegate expresses a dissenting point of view.

library staff not be required to perform the registration function.

34. For the State Library

The South Carolina State Library should liberalize its policy regarding the lending of its film collection to institutions with qualified personnel.

35. For the State Library

The South Carolina State Library should investigate funding for Optacons for the visually impaired in the county libraries of South Carolina.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

36. For the South Carolina Library Association and all libraries

Librarians need to become more active lobbyists for library causes. Government officials at all levels should be informed of the variety of present library services and the requests and need for improved and additional services. Local officials should be made aware of the important role a library may play in attracting new industries and people to an area.

37. For the South Carolina Library Association and all libraries

Libraries should publicize their services through a comprehensive campaign of public service announcements utilizing all media: television, radio, newspapers, and direct mail. Advocates should be available to appear on talk shows and to speak for civic, school, and church organizations.

38. For the South Carolina Library Association

A statewide Friends of the Library organization should be established.

39. For the State Department of Education and Association of Public Library Administrators

Both school and public libraries need to develop better library orientation programs. It is recommended that librarians investigate the production of such programs in film, videotape, audiotape, and slidetape by South Carolina ETV.

40. For the Association of Public Library Administrators

Libraries should make every effort to identify and reach non-users by sponsoring supplemental activities such as exhibits, lectures, discussion groups, instruction in the use of the library, and concerts. Strong emphasis should be placed on reaching young children and those entrusted with child care.

41. For the Commission on Higher Education, USC College of Librarianship, and South Carolina Library Association

Workshops and library school courses in public relations should be implemented.

42. For all libraries

A library should be a pleasant and friendly place to visit.

Deliberations continue

EDUCATION

45. For the Commission on Higher Education and USC College of Librarianship

The University of South Carolina College of Librarianship should continue to strengthen its curriculum in order (1) to develop new courses to meet the needs of the state and (2) to reflect changing emphases and developments within librarianship and related fields. The South Carolina Governor's Conference goes on record as recommending continued emphasis in the following particular areas of study: library budgeting and financing, administration of school library media centers, cataloging, institutional librarianship, and middle management.

46. For the Commission on Higher Education and USC College of Librarianship

The University of South Carolina College of Librarianship should continue to offer students the option of working as interns, the objective of which is to give students experience and the opportunity to determine their suitability for particular types of libraries and areas of library service.

47. For the Commission on Higher Education

The South Carolina colleges should continue to offer undergraduate courses in library science not only for those working toward the bachelor's degree in fields other than library science but also for pre-professional librarians who do not want a degree but need basic training to help them in their jobs.

48. For the State Department of Education and schools of education

Prospective teachers and school administrators should have instruction in the effective use of school library media centers.

49. For all libraries

To improve service given to the public, libraries should provide their staff with in-service training.

50. For the Office of the Governor

South Carolina library media personnel need additional continuing education opportunities to upgrade their knowledge and skills. Special attention should be given to coordination of existing continuing education curricula, providing additional courses, and exploring the use of ETV. To implement this proposal the Governor's Educational Liaison Office should call a meeting of representatives of the appropriate professional associations and institutions.

A pause for relaxation.

46. For the State Library and Office of the Governor

Whereas the South Carolina Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services has been one of the best planned and most efficient conferences the delegates have ever attended, the delegates wish to record their deep appreciation and gratitude to the Conference Coordinator, Miss Betty Callaham, and to other members of the staff of the South Carolina State Library. The delegates further resolve that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the State Library Board and to the Office of the Governor of South Carolina.

The State Librarian, the Chairman of the State Library Board, and the Conference Coordinator share a moment of congratulation when all is over.

Delegates to the White House Conference

From fifty individuals nominated by Regional Planning Committees, the Delegate Selection Committee selected a slate of eighteen names — six professionals and twelve citizens — to present to the Conference. Three additional professionals were nominated by petition. Nine delegates were selected to represent South Carolina in Washington. Three are library related; six are citizen delegates. In addition four alternates were named to attend the White House Conference and to fill in for delegates who become unable to serve.

Library-Related Delegates

Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis, Conway

Mrs. Lewis is director of the Horry County Library system. She returned to her home county in the late fifties after serving in a variety of positions in other states including Northwestern State College in Louisiana, and the Library of Congress Copyright Office and the U.S. Information Agency in Washington, D.C. Before becoming head of the Horry County Memorial Library, she was librarian of the Coastal Carolina Junior College in Conway. Her concern for those less fortunate is evidenced by her service on the S.C. Human Rights Council, the Horry-Georgetown Economic Opportunity Council, and the Waccamaw Economic Opportunity Council's Board of Directors. She is a charter member of the Horry County Historical Society. Among her professional memberships are the American, Southeastern, South Carolina, and Waccamaw Library Associations. Recently named Woman of the Year by the local newspaper in Conway, Mrs. Lewis is the mother of three sons.

Mrs. Mary McAfee, Columbia

Mrs. McAfee is librarian of the Denny Terrace Elementary School in Columbia. For the past three years, she has also served as librarian for a special service to the disadvantaged project administered by Richland County Public Library. A graduate of S. C. State College with a Master's degree in librarianship from the University of South Carolina, Mrs. McAfee has been an active member of the Association of Educational Communication and Technology. She is also a life member of the National Education Association and served on the Advisory Committee for the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services. Mrs. McAfee was the recipient of the Human Relations Award of the Richland County

White House Conference Delegates, Front Row: Dr. Floyd Wilcox, Mrs. Almeta DeLaine; Second Row: Robert Martin, Mrs. Mary McAfee, Mrs. Catherine Lewis, Dr. William Summers, Ron Copsey, Randy LaCross. Missing from picture: Rep. Harriet Keyserling.

Education Association in 1974 and of the Richland County School District One and the Greater Chamber of Commerce's Outstanding Teacher Award in 1975.

Dr. F. William Summers, Columbia

A native of Florida, Dr. Summers was educated at Florida State University and Rutgers University. Having been associated with public libraries of Jacksonville and Cocoa, Florida, and Providence, Rhode Island, he was also State Librarian of Florida. Dr. Summers helped establish the College of Librarianship at the University of South Carolina in 1971 and became Dean of the College in 1975. He has been a library consultant in New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Florida and is an active participant in the American, Southeastern, and South Carolina Library Associations.

Citizen Delegates

Ronald L. Copsey, Greenville

Ron Copsey is vice-president of Leslie Advertising Agency, handling advertising and public relations responsibilities. Mr. Copsey has served many civic organizations in Greenville, among them the United Way, the Greater Greenville Chamber of Commerce, the YMCA, and the Advertising Club of Greenville. An Active Air Force Reservist, serving in the grade of Lt. Colonel, he counsels high school youth throughout South Carolina on admission to the U.S. Air Force Academy. Recently, he served as president of the Friends of the Greenville County Library. Mr. Copsey, who received his B.A. degree in English from Amherst College in 1954 and graduated from the U.S. Air Force's War College in 1978, is married and has a fifteen-year old son.

Mrs. Almeta Delaine, Manning

Mrs. Delaine is retired after 50 years of public school teaching. A graduate of Allen University and Morris College, she was a recipient of the S.C. Education Association's First Teacher Award. Among the many local civic groups and organizations in which Mrs. Delaine has been involved are: Mental Retardation Board, American Cancer Society, Bloodmobile, Drug Abuse, and the National Council of Negro Women. She is a member of the Santee-Lynches Governmental Advisory Committee, the Democratic Party Executive Committee, the Manning City Planning Commission, and the Council on Aging. She is also an active churchworker. She serves on the Regional Older Americans Planning Committee and is a member of local, state, and national retired teachers associations.

Rep. Harriet Keyserling, Beaufort

Mrs. Keyserling represents Beaufort County in the State Legislature, where she serves on the Education Committee, the Joint Legislative Energy Committee, and the Education Finance Act Review Committee. She was recently appointed to serve on two national task forces: one to study "The arts and state government" and a second one on nuclear waste disposal. During a term on the Beaufort County Council, Mrs. Keyserling initiated a consortium of the libraries of Beaufort TEC, USC-Beaufort, and the County Public Library. A native of New York City, Mrs. Keyserling graduated from Barnard College of Columbia University with honors in economics and mathematics. She is married to a Beaufort physician and reared four children while engaging in such community activities-organizations as a concert series, a foreign film series, Beaufort Little Theatre, Beaufort Museum, and the League of Women Voters.

Randy LaCross, Lamar

A promising young junior at Lamar High School in Darlington County, Mr. LaCross has been successful with both his academic studies and athletics. He is president of the junior class and managing editor of the Yearbook, and a member of the Beta Club, the French Club, and the Student Council. He has lettered in varsity football and will be playing on the basketball team this season. He is also president of the Youth Fellowship at the Methodist Church and works part time as lab technician in a medical clinic in Lamar.

J. Robert Martin, Union

Elected Union County Councilman for a second term, Mr. Martin is the first of his race to be elected to County Council in Union. A Southern Bell Telephone

employee, he has served on the Governor's Workingmen Advisory Council for the last three years. Mr. Martin is a member of the Catawba Regional Planning Council and has served on three committees of the S. C. Appalachian Health Council. His civic accomplishments include securing a million dollar waterline for three rural communities, collecting 75 percent of the tap fees in the water systems by door-to-door canvas. He also secured a $58,000 waterline for the Carlisle Township and a half million dollar line for the Cross Keys and Sedalia Communities. He was responsible for getting a Cancer and Infant Mortality study for Union County. The father of two also finds time to coach Little League baseball.

Dr. Floyd Wilcox, Sr. Central

Dr. Wilcox holds degrees in chemistry from Houghton College, the University of Miami, and the State University of New York and is active in various professional chemical societies. He is presently a teacher of the gifted and talented at the Career Center in Winston-Salem, N.C. Dr. Wilcox has long been an avid user and supporter of library facilities. As past president of the Palmetto Paraplegic Association, member of the White House Conference on the Needs of the Handicapped and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and president of the Carolina's Wheelchair Basketball Conference, Dr. Wilcox has been busy stressing the needs and abilities of the disabled.

Alternates *

Betty E. Callaham, Columbia

Betty E. Callaham, Deputy State Librarian since 1974, will become Librarian of the South Carolina State Library on July 1, 1979. Holding degrees in history from Duke and Emory as well as the M.L.S. from Emory University, Miss Callaham taught history and government before entering the library field. She joined the State Library staff in 1961 and served as Field Service Librarian and Director of Field Services before assuming her present duties. She is presently ALA Chapter Councilor for South Carolina and was Conference Coordinator for the South Carolina Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services.

H. Hugh Rogers, Lexington

Hugh Rogers was reared on a small farm in Lexington County and educated at the University of South Carolina, where he divided his time between football and the pursuit of an A. B. in English. Graduating from USC Law School in 1954, he was subsequently admitted to the practice of law before the South Carolina Bar, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. He served in the U.S. Army from 1954-57 and is presently a Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. Mr. Rogers was Mayor of Lexington from 1967 to 1975 and is now Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, a group which promotes economic development in the Midlands area. Since 1967 he has been actively involved in the promotion of better library service in Lexington County.

Mrs. Lynn Hornsby, Rock Hill

Wife of a business executive and mother of two college-age children, Mrs. Hornsby received her college degree from Winthrop in "mid-life", she says. Since then, she has become visually handicapped with only peripheral vision. Having become print-oriented, she had to adjust to a traumatic change in library usage and has become a consumer of Talking Books. Most of her work outside the home has been as a volunteer. For eight years, she was State Treasurer of the League of Women Voters. She also served on the Committee for the Region III Pre-Conference.

James Braswell, Newberry

A dairy farmer, Mr. Braswell was born in Alabama, reared in Georgia, and has resided in Newberry since 1949. He is married, has four children, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. His community activities include work and offices on the Newberry County Council, the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, Community Care, Midlands Community Action Agency, Midlands Human Resources Development Commission, Bush River Volunteer Fire Department, Bush River Athletic Association, Newberry County Council on the Aging, and the S.C. Association of Counties.

*** Note: Mrs. Jean Crouch, originally chosen as an alternate, withdrew following the change in White House Conference dates. Hugh Rogers succeeds her as alternate.**

Delegate Attendees

South Carolina Governor's Conference on
Library and Information Services

Mrs. Penny Albright — Elgin
Mr. Joseph L. Allen — Greenville
Dr. Louise T. Anders — Beaufort
Mr. Frank J. Anderson — Spartanburg
The Honorable James N. Ashe, Sr. — Lockhart
Mrs. Betty Jean Aston — Latta
Ms. Martha Ball — Charleston
Dr. Dan Barron — Lexington
Mr. Jay R. Beasley — Barnwell
Ms. Dorothy Bell — Charleston
Mrs. Sally S. Bigger — North Augusta
Dr. Betty Bird — Columbia
Mr. George S. Blackburn — Columbia
Mr. James A. Blake — Marion
Mrs. Ollie Bledsoe — North Augusta
Ms. Eileen Bloch — Charleston
Mr. J. B. Bone — Winnsboro
Mrs. Lynn A. Booraem — Johnston
Mrs. Marguerite H. Booth — Darlington
Mr. Elsie C. Boyce — Lancaster
Mrs. Juanita G. Brantley — Clemson
Mr. James L. Braswell — Newberry
Miss Beth Brigman — Lancaster
Ms. Mary Louise Broadbeck — Mauldin
Mrs. Walter E. Brooker — Denmark
Ms. Beverly Brooks — Charleston
Mrs. Dorothy Brown — Greenville
Ms. Shirley Brown — Orangeburg
Mr. Dennis L. Bruce — Spartanburg
Mr. Douglas N. Bruner, Jr. — Batesburg
Ms. Caroline S. Bryson — Lexington
Mrs. Verena L. Bryson — Greenville
Mrs. Angela Burkhalter — North Augusta
Ms. Carolyn T. Burr — Patrick
Mr. Carey D. Burriss, Jr. — Anderson
Ms. Jan Buvinger — Charleston
Dr. Alma W. Byrd — Columbia
Miss Betty E. Callaham — Columbia
Mrs. Helen L. Callison — West Columbia
Mr. James Chandler — Sumter
Miss Coleen Chapman — Aiken
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